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1. Soviet citizens working as experts in the Czechoslovak Ministry of Agriculture  appeared for the first time in 1949. These were Soviet pilots whose work it was to spray with insecticides the infested lands along the Czechoslovak western boundaries; mainly the Karlovy Vary, Pilsen, and Usti nad Labem regions. Large sums (devoted to plant and animal raising) were allotted by the various Regional National Committees to cover this activity. This program lasted more than 2½ years. The Soviet pilots were eventually replaced by pilots from the Czechoslovak Airlines.
2.  there were about 16 Soviet experts assigned to various agricultural activities; mainly to animal production (horse and cattle breeding, artificial insemination, veterinary services), plant production (sugar beets, hops, cereals), collective farms, agricultural mechanization, research, and the state farms. The ministry, as well as other government offices, catered to these experts. Their expenditures were always paid without question, while expenditures of the Ministry's employees, in similar cases, had to be justified before they were covered. (A large part of the experts' expenditures were for alcoholic beverages.)
3.  a special office called Section for Experts was created within the Ministry's Cabinet, which handled all the activities of the experts; it also established the experts' working program during their official trips. This office also translated Czechoslovak agricultural publications and reports into Russian, when needed by the experts. Originally all of the related expenditures were paid by the Ministry of Agriculture through the International Institute for Agriculture Assistance (Mezinarodni ustav pro zemedelskou spolupraci - MUC) and in some cases through the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Science.

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50X1 The International Institute was officially independent, but was actually an office of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Institute was liquidated [ ] and its activities transferred to the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Science. [ ] on the expenditures were paid by the Ministry directly from the funds for employees of the Ministry who were not on the regular payroll (so-called "non-personnel" fund in contrast to the personnel fund which was used to pay the salaries of regularly employed personnel).

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4. At first the Soviet experts lived in the Alcron Hotel in Prague. [ ] the Building Administration of the Ministry arranged for new apartments for them in a special building. The cost of these apartments was very high but was included in the budget of the Ministry. The apartments were furnished according to the wishes of the Soviet experts. (The Ministry even paid for a baby-scale.) Billeting was free; in addition the Soviets received a monthly salary of 16,000-22,000 crowns (post-currency-reform 5,500-6,500 crowns). In addition, they were entertained lavishly on their business trips, and were invited to hunting parties and other social affairs. When returning to the USSR, the experts received gifts. All the expenses for the trip home incurred by the experts and their families were paid by the Ministry. Records of all of these financial details, of course, were classified.

5. The number of experts decreased from 16 [ ] to 12 [ ] and in the [ ] there was only one, GOLOVATY, left. He had been considered the chief of the agricultural experts. Another expert was expected but he had not arrived by the fall of 1953. GOLOVATY attended the minister's meetings and NEPOMUCKY, minister at the time, always asked for his advice. GOLOVATY was also present at the larger meetings including more of the Ministry's employees. When requested, he gave a short speech, but never revealed anything new.

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6. The Soviet experts did not seem to exercise any executive function and it was the general opinion that the Soviet experts, although advisers on paper, were, in fact, novices interested in learning from the Czechoslovaks, especially about cultivation of sugar beets and hops. The collective farms seemed to be the only field in which the experts really acted as advisers. The Soviets were also much interested in the bookkeeping and efficiency control systems of the Czechoslovak state farms. This system was introduced before World War II by a STELOVSKY who was dismissed from the Ministry after 1945 because of collaboration with the Germans during World War II. However, STELOVSKY acted as consulting expert for the [ ]. STELOVSKY's method was recently introduced in the USSR at about 20 state farms on a trial basis, because it had impressed the Soviets. In the meantime, however, this system was abolished in Czechoslovakia and replaced by the Soviet bookkeeping system as introduced by the [ ] Budget. [ ]

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7. Soviet experts were also to be found in all fields of Czechoslovak governmental activities. [ ] some were in the Ministries of Food Industry, Agriculture Purchase, Defense, and in the field of physical education. [ ] the presence of these experts represented the cheapest possible type of intelligence services of the USSR in Czechoslovakia.

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